REMARKS

Reassignment

This patent application has been assigned back to its inventor, Harry L. Tarnoff. A copy of the assignment is included with this letter and was filed with the USPTO on 2005 August 29. The previous assignee, Contrieve, Inc., was owner of 100% of the rights, title and interest in the invention, and have assigned 100% of the rights, title and interest in the invention to the original inventor.

Pro Se

In view of the fact that the individual inventor of this invention is now 100% owner of the rights, title and interest in the invention, he wishes to prosecute any amendments to the application Pro Se. If, for any reason, this application is not found to be in full compliance with the applicable regulations, the applicant respectfully requests constructive assistance from the examiner in correcting any such shortcomings.

Office Communication mailed 2005 March 10

Applicant thanks the Patent Examiner for the clear and understandable Office Action of 2005 March 10.

Claims 1-2 were rejected in the Office Action under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as having insufficient antecedents for the limitations "the platform," "the existing website," "said network," "the location" and "this rule."

Claims 1-2 were rejected in the Office Action under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as being anticipated by **Umbreit** (U.S. Patent 6,704,787 and hereafter "Umbreit"). Claims 3-6 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as being anticipated by **Li et al.** (U.S. Patent 6,631,496 and hereafter "Li").

Specification

By the above amendment, Applicant has amended the specification to correct for two spelling errors and to remove the acronym 'aka' for "also known as."

By the above amendment and in accordance with his disclosure [see Paragraphs 19 and 24], Applicant has amended the title to emphasize the novelty of the invention as the embodiments of the present invention relates to all types of information and not only with network content.

Claims

Applicant has amended claims 1-4 to correct for the Office Action's § 112 rejections and to define the invention more particularly and distinctly to overcome the Office Action's § 102 rejections and define the invention patentably over the prior art. Applicant submits that claims 5-6 have an inherent significant and novel difference over the cited reference and requests that the § 102 rejection be withdrawn. Claims 7-11 are new and Applicant submits that they distinguish over the prior art.

The Claim Rejections under § 112 are Overcome

Applicant has rewritten claims 1 and 2 to eliminate the insufficient antecedents as identified in the Office Action, Action Items 1-6. Accordingly, Applicant submits that these claims now comply with § 112 and therefore request withdrawal of these rejections.

The References and Differences of The Present Invention Thereover

Prior to discussing the claims, Applicant would like to discuss the general novelty of the present invention and its distinguishing characteristics over the cited prior art.

In general, the cited references do not cover the claimed invention's novelty and advantages that enhance the quality, timeliness and organization of information communicated over a network, particularly between the websites of content providers and major database nodes such as search engines, shopping aggregators, auction sites and other nodes with collections of content. For clarity, in our discussion that follows, Applicant uses simply the term "search engines" but Applicant is really referring to any node with a collection of content.

Prior to the request of information by a browser user from a search engine, the present invention's intelligent agents, called RevBots and installed on content providers' nodes, have already advantageously detected local node-based events (on the content providers' nodes) such as content changes and initiated and participated in a series of operations that effectively result in an improvement in the timeliness, availability and organization of said information from said search

engine. This way, the browser user is able to obtain up-to-date content and additional information about said content.

Also, because the present invention's RevBots and their databases are situated on the same computing platform as that for the website with which they are associated, they have additional unique capabilities that allow them to perform certain advantageous operations impossible with the inventions of the prior art.

Embodiments of the Present Invention Demonstrate Commercial Viability

Whereas some other attempts at push technology have proven to be commercially unviable, RevBots have been operating and helping webmasters for nearly three years. Because of their novel operation, interest in them is growing steadily. Website administrators and content providers fell empowered by the unique features of RevBots that let them define and manage the distribution of their site's contents, including the synopses or summaries of that content and other metadata. They also appreciate how RevBots greatly reduce the amount of time between a change on a content site and when that change is reflected in search engine results. Recent performance tests have measured update rate improvements in the range of 50,000 times, or 5,000,000%.

For more information about the commercialization of RevBots, please see the website at http://www.contrieve.com and the RevBots FAQs at http://www.contrieve.com/rbfaqs.html.

The Rejection of Claims 1-2 on Umbreit Overcome
The last Office Action rejected independent claim 1 and dependent claim 2 on Umbreit.

Applicant submits that the claims of Applicant's present invention recite novel features over Umbreit

The present invention is substantially different from Umbreit. More specifically, what distinguishes the present invention over Umbreit is:

1) Umbreit operates between a human user and a group of content provider sites and controls the user's access to those sites' content. Umbreit is silent on the transfer of content between the sites of the content providers themselves or between the sites and search engines. In contrast, the present invention operates between the content providers' sites and search engines, pushes content between them, and it does not interact directly with search users;

2) Umbreit utilizes a user-centric centralized database for registering human user subscribers, their demographics and geographic locations, whereas the present invention instead utilizes a nodally distributed registration database containing network locations based on Uniform Resource Locators (URL) and Internet Protocol (IP) Addresses;

3) Umbreit content access is based exclusively on user access codes and user demographics whereas the present invention discloses "access control and deny logic" used in conjunction with a flexible rules applier and mathematics-based scorer to grant or deny access to content on a provider's node based on wide-ranging sets of criteria; and

4) Over Umbreit, the present invention improves the organizational quality of information and content and increases the speed and reliability of communication and therefore also the reliability and performance of network services.

Below, Applicant describes how these differences are significant and provide novel structure over Umbreit.

1) The Present Invention Operates Between
   Content Providers' Sites and Search Engines
   and does not Interact with Search Users

Umbreit's invention is exclusively between a human browser user who subscribes one time and then makes content requests from a group of affiliated content providers whose sites share a common database to obtain or verify the user's demographics. Umbreit requires the use of subscriber access codes and is specifically oriented towards user demographics, specifically date of birth and geography. It relies on a centralized database of user subscribers (see Umbreit Figure 1) which conceptually and inherently cannot support network locations.

Embodiments of the present invention, by contrast, do not involve themselves directly with human user or subscribers of a database or a search engine but instead operate proactively between particular network nodes, for example between a content provider's website and various search engines [Paragraph 24]. By the time a human user makes a request for content, say, for search results from a search engine site, the present invention has already worked in advance of such a request by having previously pushed update information from a content provider's site to that search engine's site [Paragraph 21].

Umbreit does not teach, and the present invention does teach how the information of one node is automatically pushed to another node. In contrast, the present invention not only teaches how the receiving node is kept up-to-date but also how the quality of organization is improved and the reliability of network communication is increased [Paragraph 23].

2) The Present Invention Utilizes a Nodally Distributed
Registration Database of Other Network Locations

The nature and purpose of the registration database are significantly different between Umbreit and the present invention. Umbreit's registration database is for human browser users who are remotely subscribing to access a group of content providers' websites. From Umbreit, col. 2 line 13-16, "The user or potential subscriber fills out an on-line application, the application information including subscription information including a name, address, an electronic mailing address, and/or other information," then col. 2 lines 36-39, "The issuer then issues an access code to the user or potential subscriber" demonstrate that Umbreit is limited to subscription registration by remote people who are not the content providers or the site administrators. Also, communications with these people is by way of electronic mail.

In contrast, the present invention's registration database is for the discovery and recordation of other network locations such as search engines to which to pass event notifications such as content changes, and it therefore necessarily contains URL and IP addresses. The registration database is maintained by website administrators and content providers and set up such that notifications about site-related events such as content changes are automatically pushed to other network locations. Umbreit, therefore, cannot be referenced as prior art for this purpose of registration or else it would have included URL and IP address information.

<u>Even if the purpose and the nature of registration were the same,</u>
<u>that the present invention maintains the registration database locally</u>
<u>on each website computing platform would still be patently distinctive</u>
Umbreit's registration database is centrally located for common access by members of the group of content providers. With Umbreit, col. 2, lines 16-20, "Rather than merely relying upon information inputted by the user, the access code issuer identifies a database, typically compiled by a third party, that contains demographic information..." and also col. 4, lines 21-29 as well as Figure 1 make it clear

that, under Umbreit, a single centralized database is used to hold demographic and other information to service all of the members of the affiliated group of content providers.

In contrast, the present invention employs a new principle of operation whereby registration and rules databases are located on each content provider's website, each database uniquely editable to address the requirements, needs and desires of each individual content provider. There are several significant advantages to the present invention's feature of having RevBots associated with each of the content provider sites:

First, content requests and responses can proceed with any one content provider's website even when a centralized database or other content providers' sites are offline [Paragraphs 113-126 and Figures 2-3]. As an example, consider that Umbreit's centralized access code issuer or database service provider (Umbreit, Figure 1) is offline. The affiliated contents providers are effectively shut down because they cannot utilize the remote service. Compare that to a RevBot, installed on the same computing platform as the website: Even if major sections of the network malfunction or go down or if other services located elsewhere on the network become unavailable, a content provider's local RevBot will still function properly by using its local registration and rules databases. In fact, Applicant discloses a RevBot Efficiency Server that kicks in as a backup when parts of a network go down [Paragraph 211].

Second, the registration for each RevBot on each content provider website could have advantageously different entries. For example, one content provider updates a particular news site while another content provider does not. Another example is where one content provider is a value-added provider of content to another provider who does not pass along the content or passes along the combined content to yet another node. Applicant has previously established that the registration database for Umbreit is for a different purpose – to register subscribers instead of other network nodes with which to communicate – but even if the purposes were the same, Umbreit would still not have a similarly flexible capability because of its non-locality of its centralized databases and remote services.

Third, the present inventions' RevBots have access to local platform data and events not available through or over the network. Examples of such data are operating system variables and computing platform parameters. Example of events are errors and file management operations [Paragraph 23]. A RevBot is able to include such data and event in the processing of its rules and, subsequently, in the

content notifications that it transmits [Paragraphs 114, 146 and Figure 9]. Some such additional information is data about data and is often called "metadata" [Paragraph 25 and Figure 7].

3) The Present Invention Discloses a Combination of Logic, Flexible Rules Application and Mathematics-Based Scoring to Provide Unparalleled Access Control

The Office Action notes that Umbreit (col. 4, lines 21-31) discloses users inputting information and a database containing user information requiring access codes which is used to permit and limit access to content. Applicant submits that Umbreit's database of user access codes is different from the rules file of the present invention. The rules file works in conjunction with a mathematics-based scorer [Paragraphs 131, 207 and Figure 8] and "access control and deny logic" [Paragraphs 123, 142, Figures 3 and 9] as set up by the website administrators or content providers. For example, the present invention's RevBot scorer uses mathematics to analyze content, rules and access information to provide flexible access and content control [Paragraphs 115-122, 131-132, 141-142, Figures 3 and 8] well beyond the scope of Umbreit.

Even if the RevBot scorer were not used, the present invention's general purpose rules file and accompanying "access control and deny logic" would still provide an advantageous greater scope of access control, for example the ability to modify the type of access [Paragraph 135-136 and Figures 5-6]. In other words, while Umbreit utilizes only a static, centralized database to contain demographic and geographic data associated with particular subscribers, the present invention's RevBots implement a sophisticated, dynamic, more customizable and wider-ranging method for controlling access.

4) The Present Invention Provides Means to Improve the Organizational Quality of Information and Content and to Increase the Speed and Reliability of Communications

Umbreit does not anticipate the novel features of the present invention as put forth starting in Paragraph 21 which explains how the present invention RevBots provide novel abilities that include how node administrators and content providers define, label, and organize their content for inclusion (or exclusion as the case might be) in other network nodes' databases. Upon the detection of a content change or some other node event, a notification is transmitted to said other network nodes so that their databases are updated immediately. Paragraphs 24-27 provide this characteristic of a RevBot: "allows a website to efficiently update the information and content at other network nodes..." Paragraph 30

which explains how a website's RevBot notifies other network nodes about small incremental changes. Paragraph 40 describes "active logic at each participating website," referring to logic that is part of a RevBot and installed at a low software level of the computing platform. The fundamental aspect of this logic is taught in Paragraphs 106-134 and by Figures 2-4. Paragraphs 110-111 and 195-198 teach how RevBots enhance and speed up the communications between multiple network nodes, for example, between multiple websites and a search engine database computing platform. Paragraphs 199-202 teach how RevBots enhance security, and Paragraphs 187-196 teach how RevBots enhance content categorization.

Given the above discussion, it is therefore obvious that the distinction of a RevBot locating all of the databases and logic necessary to make access and event decisions on the same computing platform as that of a content provider's website leads to faster and more reliable operation. Such a feature provides enormous benefit to website administrators and content providers given the large scale of the Internet and the unpredictability of its performance and of computing platforms.

Umbreit requires that its affiliated content providers continuously access remote services, and its providers cannot operate when one of these remote services is offline. Under Umbreit, any service malfunction or bad data that gets into its centralized database affects the reliability and performance of the entire group of affiliate content providers.

Furthermore, the present invention discloses how RevBots share information [Paragraphs 195-198 and 208-211], make backups of content [Paragraph 202], make a network more efficient and secure [Paragraphs 183-186], and make a network's communications more reliable [Paragraphs 26, 31, 216-217]. These features are possible because of the distributed nature of RevBots and their built-in redundancy of databases and communication procedures.

For the above reasons, Applicant submits that the present invention with its feature of having a RevBot located on the content providers' network nodes significantly and patently distinguishes over Umbreit and its centralized system and method.

Claims 1 and 2 are in condition for allowance

Since the system of claim 1 contains the limitation "adapted for installation on a platform of an existing website," and since the above discussion describes the novelty and advantages of such a

limitation, Applicant maintains that claim 1 is presently in condition for allowance. Also, since Umbreit does not teach the system of claim 1, and claim 2 is dependent on claim 1, Applicant submits that the system of claim 2 is also in condition for allowance. Applicant respectfully requests that the Section § 102 rejections on claims 1 and 2 be withdrawn.

The Rejection of Claims 3-6 on Li Overcome
The last Office Action rejected independent claims 3 through 6 on Li.

<u>Applicant submits that the claims of Applicant's present invention recite novel features over Li</u>
Applicant submits that the present invention is substantially different from Li and that the claims of Applicant's present invention recite novel features over Li. What distinguishes the present invention over Li is:

1) Li is a standalone application while the present invention bridges existing content providers with established search engines;

2) Li requires and the present invention does not require the storing or caching of content;

3) The present invention is designed around reliably pushing content between network nodes while Li only pushes some content peripherally;

4) Unlike Li, the present invention employs a flexible and powerful combination of logic, application of rules and scoring based on mathematics;

5) Unlike Li, the present invention teaches active logic on the same computing platform as that for a website that immediately detects site events such as content changes as they occur;

6) Unlike Li, the present invention teaches how content changes and accesses are denied, modified and enhanced; and

7) Unlike Li, the present invention's communications feedback loop ensures reliable delivery of notifications.

Below, Applicant describes how these differences are significant and provide novel structure over Umbreit.

1) Li is a Standalone Application while the Present
   Invention Bridges Existing Content Providers
   with Established Search Engines

The Office Action rejections on Li seem to be based on combining the concepts of the present invention with those of browsers and search engines and then comparing that resulting combination to Li. Applicant would like to object to this type of inappropriate comparison as Li is oriented towards solving an entirely different problem and is therefore not a prior art reference to the present invention.

Li's invention is of a standalone user-centric bookmarking system, called "PowerBookmarks," that incorporates some of the features of search engines such as crawling URLs (col. 8, lines 26-34) and storing content in a centralized database (col. 1, lines 58-62). In contrast, the present invention neither crawls URLs nor does it stores content. Instead, it solves a different set of problems, unaddressed and unanticipated by Li, that existing content providers have with established search engines.

The present invention teaches a new way for content providers to immediately notify search engines about events such as content changes at their sites. The search engines that content providers would like to notify are the ones predominant in their industry or the established search engines that most people who browse the Internet use. It would not be economically feasible for a typical content provider to create their own search engine just in order to promote their own content since very few people, without tremendous and expensive marketing, would learn of the new search site's existence, and, even if they did, the resulting limited search results would not compel its continued use. In fact, Li's specification itself acknowledges the importance of pushing content to established search engines outside of its own invention (col. 14, lines 11-15) which, as discussed below, is done is an unreliable and slow manner when compared to the novel methods taught by the present invention.

2) Li Requires and the Present Invention does
   not Require the Storing or Caching of Content

Li's invention requires the maintenance of a database for creating and maintaining bookmarks (col. 1, lines 62-67) and, alternately, documents (col. 2, lines 46-47). In contrast, as discussed above, the present invention does not require a content repository. Instead, it employs active logic [Paragraphs 194 and 237], flexible rules and a novel mathematics-based scorer, discussed below, and "access control and deny logic" to speed up and improve the updating of content repositories located on other network nodes such as search engines.

3) The Present Invention is Designed around Reliably

    Pushing Content between Network Nodes while

    Li Only Pushes Some Content Peripherally

Li's invention of a user-centric bookmarking system teaches a user-operated manual means to organize data and documents and also how to use an existing feature of a particular search engine to notify users of content changes. Li does not teach a novel means for pushing content. Instead, it relies on the custom characteristic and ability of a particular external search engine, HotBot, to make requests for incremental searches. From Li (col. 14, lines 11-15), "To support subscription or notification at the Internet search engine level, PowerBookmarks uses a search engine application program interface (API) that allows incremental searches to be requested. Currently, one example of a search engine that includes such an API is HotBot."

Applicant notes that the specific search engine referenced in Li, HotBot, turned out to be not commercially viable and, in October 1998, was absorbed by the much larger Lycos search engine (lycos.com) with Hotbot's API interface being discontinued. Applicant is not aware of an equivalent API feature in any of the other major search engines, and, even if one exists, Applicant submits that the resulting performance is inferior to the new principle of operation presented by Applicant's invention which does not require the use of an external party's API and reliance on making external party "search requests" for content updates.

So, Li relies on a now defunct external search engine characteristic to request that the search engine have its traditional bot make a visit to the changed webpage and update its search engine database entries relating to that webpage. Such requests are disadvantageously at the mercy of the search engine outside of Li's control. Since Li's utilizes conventional content push methods, it is therefore subject to the same content update problems as those specifically identified by the present invention and for which the present invention was created to resolve [Paragraphs 3-8, 21-28]. These problems include not being able to ensure if and when the pushed content will be received, accepted and processed by the other network node(s), let alone encrypted for security purposes [Paragraphs 154, 158 and 191].

Also, since Li's content push is designed to work through an established search engine, Li cannot possibly be aware of who are the parties interesting is getting timely updates, if any, or what specific

content they might be interested in. Thus, as with the present invention [see paragraphs 132, 142 and 181], Li's system cannot orient, adjust or otherwise optimize its performance based on the subscriber list to which it does not have access, cannot communicate directly and quickly with its subscribers, nor can it guarantee that its content updates will be accepted by the external search engine on which it relies or that its content updates will become available to subscribers on any time scale.

Furthermore, from Li, col. 13 lines 63-64, "a user is notified when a specific document is modified or introduced on the Internet or an intranet." Therefore, Li waits for a document to be modified or introduced onto the network and does not attempt to intercept content modifications as they are being made with the expressed features of being able to actively evaluate them and deny their publication.

Also, Li does not combine its measure of document "freshness" (col. 5, lines 55-60) with requesting an incremental search by the external search engine. Li teaches only that the time stamp of documents are used to refresh the bookmark in its local database. This operation by Li has no effect on the performance of the external search engine.

4) The Present Invention Employs a Flexible and Powerful Combination of Logic, Application of Rules and Scoring Based on Mathematics

The Office Action (Item 13, relating to claim 4) suggests that Li, Col. 13, lines 13-47, anticipates the present invention's rules file and content applier. Li teaches how sorting, specifying keywords, using manual linking or making a query by a user allow that user to navigate to a bookmark or a group of bookmarks of interest.

Applicant submits that the nature, use, implementation and logic of those two content management elements are so greatly different that Li cannot possibly be prior art over the present invention, especially considering that Li's invention is user-centric and contains specific bookmark content. In contrast, the RevBot of the present invention is a sophisticated combination of flexible rules, logic and mathematics designed to detect events, send notifications and push content from a content provider's website platform to other content-based network nodes. From Paragraph 135, "Actual rules will ordinarily be more complex [from the examples shown] and use any data, algorithmor analysis deemed useful by the website administrations and their programmers." The rules are set by the website administrators themselves [Paragraph 125] or indirectly from another RevBot [Paragraph

209], not by remote users as with Li. An example of a flexible rule is "carbon-copy content changes to network node tiero.com whenever a file name whose name matches wildcard pattern '*.dat' is altered in folder 'transaction' between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday." Paragraphs 115-122 and Figures 5-8 provide ample other examples of the flexible nature of the present inventions rule file and accompanying logic.

Furthermore, the present invention's mathematics-based scorer [Paragraphs 131, 207, Figures 3 and 8] and active "access control and deny logic" [Paragraphs 123, 142, Figures 3 and 9], as set up by the content providers or their administrators, together analyze content, rules file entries and access information to provide flexible access and content control and help determine when to send notifications to other network nodes [Paragraphs 131-132, 141-142]. No equivalent features are taught by Li.

5) The Present Invention Teaches Active Logic
   that Immediately Detect Site Events such as
   Content Changes as They Occur

Because a RevBot of the present invention sits on the same computing platform as that for the website to which is has been associated, its active logic intercepts operating system file management calls and thereby knows about website content changes at the same time or even before the computing platform's operation system (e.g. Windows, Linux). By using its Access Control and Deny logic, a RevBot is able to prevent completion of a particular file operation based on preset rules. This way, content changes are denied and the website content is not altered. Applicant submits that such application is completely unrelated to that of Li whose user who manually links and submits queries.

Hence, a RevBot transmits notification about a website content change before the change is reflected online, or made available on the network. Since no polling, cache comparing or bot scheduling is involved, RevBots are able to reduce greatly the amount of time between website content updates and those same updates being reflected in user-requested search engine results.

6) The Present Invention Teaches how Content Changes
   and Accesses are Denied, Modified and Enhanced

Since the active logic of a RevBot of the present invention is located on the same computing platform as that for the website to which is has been associated and because it intercepts operating system level

calls and performs logic operations based on the website administrator's preset general and customizable rules, it is able to deny the completion of an event or file write such as is required by a content change to a webpage [Paragraph 124 and Figure 3]. Li's invention cannot operate in this manner. Another example of active logic unavailable in Li is modifying or eliminating some portion of content in response to a content access request [Paragraph 135-136 and Figures 5-6]. Yet another example unavailable in Li is adding additional information, or metadata, [paragraphs 35 and 42] to a content request such as the local file size or attribute that is not visible directly from the Internet using normal means [Paragraph 137 and Figure 7].

7) The Present Invention's Communications Feedback Loop
ensures Reliable Delivery of Notifications

The RevBots of the present invention employ a feedback loop in the communications to ensure that notifications are delivered to search engines or other network nodes [Paragraphs 161-168 and Figure 2, 13-14] and custom Efficiency Servers [Paragraphs 182-184] that, among other advantageous features, fill in for other RevBots when network problems occur and increase the overall reliability of the systems and services on the network. Li does not teach any such form of communication.

For the above reasons, Applicant submits that the present invention, with its feature of having RevBot situated on the content provider's node and pushing information immediately from the node to search engines and other database nodes, significantly and patently distinguishes over Li and its user-centric bookmark database system.

Claims 3-6 are in condition for allowance

Claim 3 has been amended to distinguish over the cited prior art by changing the limitation "from said search engines in said network" to "for content updates." This limitation refers to the use of active logic (Paragraphs 32, 40, 106, 194 and 237) for processing incoming requests that relate to content changes. Applicant submits that this claim, as amended, is presently in condition for allowance.

Claim 4 is in condition for allowance

As discussed above, Applicant has shown that Li is not prior art for the limitation "a parser coupled to the network in which said website is installed; a rules file; a rules applier coupled to said rules file, a content validator;" and submits that this claim, as originally provided, is in condition for allowance.

Claim 5 is in condition for allowance

As discussed above, Applicant has shown that Li is not prior art for the limitation "a node registration module coupled to said notification module so that nodes registered in said node registration module will be automatically sent content update notifications" and submits that this claim, as originally provided, is in condition for allowance.

Claim 6 is in condition for allowance

As discussed above, Applicant has shown that Li is not prior art for either the limitations "storing rules regarding content to be sent to said search engine nodes" or "automatically transmitting content changes to said search engines over said network to update said search engines" and submits that this claim, as originally provided, is in condition for allowance.

New Claims 7-11

To further distinguish the present invention over the cited prior art, Applicant has added new claims, claims 7 through 11.

New claims 7-11 are in condition for allowance

Applicant submits that claims 7-11 contain limitations not met by the cited prior art, and he submits that they are in condition for allowance.
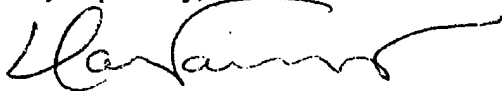
CONCLUSION

Applicant submits that the claims are in proper form, and, since the claims as modified and the new claims define novel structure that produces new and unexpected results as described above, Applicant also submits that these claims are clearly patentable. Therefore, Applicant submits that this application is in condition for allowance, which action he respectfully solicits.

Conditional Request for Constructive Assistance

Applicant has amended the title and claims of this application so that they are proper, definite, and define novel structure distinguished above the prior art which is also unobvious. If, for any reason, this application is not believed to be in full condition for allowance, Applicant respectfully request the constructive assistance and suggestions of the Examiner pursuant to M.P.E.P. § 2173.02 and § 707.07(j) in order that the undersigned can place this application in allowable condition as soon as possible and without the need for further proceedings.

Very respectfully,

Harry L. Tarnoff
September 9th, 2005
Applicant Pro Se

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